

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Kimjaro Presley,	)	C/A No.: 1:13-3441-JFA-SVH
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	
vs.	)	
	)	
William R. Byars, Jr., et al.; Michael	)	
Matthews, Director of Classification,	)	
SCDC; Larry Cartledge, Warden, Perry	)	
Correctional Institution; Florence	)	
Mauney, Associate Warden of Security,	)	
Perry Correctional Institution; Scott	)	ORDER
Lewis, Associate Warden of Security,	)	
McCormick Correctional Institution;	)	
Curtis Early, Major of Security, Perry	)	
Correctional Institution; First Name	)	
Unknown, Ms. Ogunbile, Classification	)	
and Inmate Records Program Director,	)	
Perry Correctional Institution; D. Filmore,	)	
Institutional Classification Committee,	)	
Perry Correctional Institution; L. Buttrey,	)	
Institutional Classification Committee,	)	
Perry Correctional Institution; J. Jimenez,	)	
Institutional Classification Committee,	)	
Perry Correctional Institution,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	
	)	

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This is a civil action filed by a state prisoner. Therefore, in the event that a limitations issue arises, Plaintiff shall have the benefit of the holding in *Houston v. Lack*, 487 U.S. 266 (1988) (prisoner's pleading was filed at the moment of delivery to prison authorities for forwarding to District Court). Under Local Civil Rule 73.02(B)(2)(d) (D.S.C.), pretrial proceedings in this action have been referred to the assigned United States Magistrate Judge.

Plaintiff also files a motion to appoint counsel in this case. [Entry #3]. There is no right to appointed counsel in a case filed pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. *Cf. Hardwick v. Ault*, 517 F.2d 295, 298 (5th Cir. 1975). While the court is granted the power to exercise its discretion to appoint counsel for an indigent in a civil action, 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1); *Smith v. Blackledge*, 451 F.2d 1201 (4th Cir. 1971), such appointment

“should be allowed only in exceptional cases.” *Cook v. Bounds*, 518 F.2d 779, 780 (4th Cir. 1975). Plaintiff’s motion fails to demonstrate that any exceptional circumstances exist in this case. Rather, Plaintiff states that he is unable to afford counsel, that “imprisonment will greatly limit his ability to litigate,” and that “counsel would better enable Plaintiff to present evidence and cross-examine witnesses.” [Entry #3 at 1]. After a review of the motion, this court has determined that there are no exceptional or unusual circumstances presented which would justify the appointment of counsel, nor would Plaintiff be denied due process if an attorney were not appointed. *Whisenant v. Yuam*, 739 F.2d 160 (4th Cir. 1984), *abrogated on other grounds by Mallard v. U.S. Dist. Court*, 490 U.S. 296 (1989). The issues in most civil rights cases are not complex, and whenever such a case brought by an uncounseled litigant goes to trial, the court outlines proper procedure so the uncounseled litigant will not be deprived of a fair opportunity to present his or her case. Accordingly, Plaintiff’s motion for a discretionary appointment of counsel under 28 U.S.C. §1915 (e)(1) [Entry #3] is denied.

### **PAYMENT OF THE FILING FEE:**

By filing this case, Plaintiff has incurred a debt to the United States of America in the amount of \$350. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1914. This debt is not dischargeable in the event Plaintiff seeks relief under the bankruptcy provisions of the United States Code. *See* 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(17). The Prison Litigation Reform Act (PLRA) of 1996 permits a prisoner to file a civil action without **prepayment** of fees or security, but requires the prisoner “to pay the full amount of the filing fee” as funds are available. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a), (b). As the court has granted Plaintiff permission to proceed *in forma pauperis*, **the agency having custody of Plaintiff shall collect payments from Plaintiff’s prisoner trust account in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1) and (2), until the full \$350 filing fee is paid.** *See Torres v. O’Quinn*, 612 F.3d 237, 252 (4th Cir. 2010) (“We hold that 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(2) caps the amount of funds that may be withdrawn from an inmate’s trust account at a maximum of twenty percent *regardless of the number of cases or appeals the inmate has filed.*”) (emphasis in original).

Plaintiff has submitted an Application to Proceed without Prepayment of Fees and Affidavit (Form AO240) and a Financial Certificate which, are construed as a Motion for Leave to Proceed *in forma pauperis*. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(1), (2). A review of the Financial Certificate, which contains a consent to the collection of the filing fee from the prisoner’s trust account, reveals that Plaintiff has paid a portion of the filing fee in the amount of \$5.50 (Receipt No. SCX300053132). The unpaid portion of the filing fee is currently \$344.50.

Plaintiff’s Motion for Leave to Proceed *in forma pauperis* is granted. [Entry #2].

**TO THE CLERK OF COURT:**

This case is subject to summary dismissal based on an initial screening conducted pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1915 and/or 28 U.S.C. § 1915A. Therefore, the Clerk of Court shall **not** issue the summonses or forward this matter to the United States Marshal for service of process at this time.

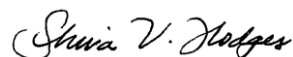
**TO PLAINTIFF:**

Plaintiff must place the civil action number listed above (C/A No.: 1:13-3441-JFA-SVH) on any document provided to the court pursuant to this order. **Any future filings in this case must be sent to (901 Richland Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201) the address below.** All documents requiring Plaintiff's signature shall be signed with Plaintiff's full legal name written in Plaintiff's own handwriting. *Pro se* litigants shall *not* use the "s/typed name" format used in the Electronic Case Filing System. In all future filings with this court, Plaintiff is directed to use letter-sized (eight and one-half inches by eleven inches) paper only, to write or type text on one side of a sheet of paper only and not to write or type on both sides of any sheet of paper. Plaintiff is further instructed not to write to the edge of the paper, but to maintain one inch margins on the top, bottom, and sides of each paper submitted.

Plaintiff is a *pro se* litigant. Plaintiff's attention is directed to the following important notice:

You are ordered to always keep the Clerk of Court advised **in writing** (901 Richland Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201) if your address changes for any reason, so as to assure that orders or other matters that specify deadlines for you to meet will be received by you. If as a result of your failure to comply with this order, you fail to meet a deadline set by this court, **your case may be dismissed for violating this order.** Therefore, if you have a change of address before this case is ended, you must comply with this order by immediately advising the Clerk of Court in writing of such change of address and providing the court with the docket number of all pending cases you have filed with this court. Your failure to do so will not be excused by the court.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**



January 10, 2014  
Columbia, South Carolina

Shiva V. Hodges  
United States Magistrate Judge

**Plaintiff's attention is directed to the important warning on the next page.**

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION ....PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

### WARNING TO PRO SE PARTY OR NONPARTY FILERS

ALL DOCUMENTS THAT YOU FILE WITH THE COURT WILL BE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC ON THE INTERNET THROUGH PACER (PUBLIC ACCESS TO COURT ELECTRONIC RECORDS) AND THE COURT'S ELECTRONIC CASE FILING SYSTEM. **CERTAIN *PERSONAL IDENTIFYING INFORMATION* SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED IN OR SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM ALL DOCUMENTS BEFORE YOU SUBMIT THE DOCUMENTS TO THE COURT FOR FILING.**

Rule 5.2 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides for privacy protection of electronic or paper filings made with the court. Rule 5.2 applies to **ALL** documents submitted for filing, including pleadings, exhibits to pleadings, discovery responses, and any other document submitted by any party or nonparty for filing. Unless otherwise ordered by the court, a party or nonparty filer should not put certain types of an individual's personal identifying information in documents submitted for filing to any United States District Court. If it is necessary to file a document that already contains personal identifying information, the personal identifying information should be "**blacked out**" or **redacted** prior to submitting the document to the Clerk of Court for filing. A person filing any document containing their own personal identifying information **waives** the protection of Rule 5.2(a) by filing the information without redaction and not under seal.

#### 1. Personal information protected by Rule 5.2(a):

**(a) Social Security and Taxpayer identification numbers.** If an individual's social security number or a taxpayer identification number must be included in a document, the filer may include only the last four digits of that number.

**(b) Names of Minor Children.** If the involvement of a minor child must be mentioned, the filer may include only the initials of that child.

**(c) Dates of Birth.** If an individual's date of birth must be included in a document, the filer may include only the year of birth.

**(d) Financial Account Numbers.** If financial account numbers are relevant, the filer may include only the last four digits of these numbers.

#### 2. Protection of other sensitive personal information – such as driver's license numbers and alien registration numbers – may be sought under Rule 5.2(d)(filings made under seal) and (e) (protective orders).